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Hoffner's Seedling Freestone Peach.

This tree was grown from the seed of a peach of good size and quality, obtained at Louisville, Kentucky, in the fall of 1839, and planted immediately on my return home to Cincinnati; and by the fall of 1840, it had become a fine young tree. In the spring of 1841, it was planted out in the garden, and in 1843, it produced fruit of fine round shape, and of large size, of color bright red, shaded off to nearly white on the side from the sun; the flesh of it is yellowish white, and flavor good.

JACOB HOFFNER.

Preservation of Apples.

A gentleman from the northern part of Indiana recently communicated to us a fact in regard to the preservation of apples, which will be new to many of our readers, and valuable to all farmers. He says, that, to keep apples from Autumn to June, he places them in a shallow hole, dug as for Irish potatoes, having covered the bottom with cornstalks or straw, and the straw with dirt to the depth of five or six inches. No shelter is placed over them. As soon as the severe weather arrives, and the ground, and perhaps the apples themselves, become thoroughly frozen, straw is again placed over the frozen heap, and the whole again covered with a coating of earth,—this time ten or twelve inches thick.

The object is to keep the first coating of earth frozen until spring, and then to cause it to thaw very slowly.

The same treatment may be given to turnips, Irish potatoes, beets, and carrots. Any of these roots may be thoroughly frozen without injury, provided they are then covered well over, and suffered to thaw by slow degrees.

Sweet potatoes are almost the only exception among roots to this rule. They are injured by a small degree of cold, and without being frozen. It is only the sudden thawing that causes the dissolution of the apple or potato that has been frozen. If in the frozen state, an Irish potato is put into cold water, until the frost is out, and is then cooked, it will be as good as if it had never been frozen. All these are facts, which we know from our own experience, and that of many others.

Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Profits of Fine Fruit.

Three years ago, Samuel Hecox, of Lyons, New-York, sold seven dollars worth of cherries from a tree of moderate size; Zerah Burr, of Perrinton, New-York, sold eight dollars worth from two small and very early cherry trees, last summer; and William Otley, of Phelps, New-York, sold ten dollars worth of Greenings, (Rhode-Island,) from a single apple tree, which bore forty bushels. On what capital, would a large orchard of such trees pay an annual interest?—*Ib.*

Jerusalem Artichokes.

What we have already published in regard to these roots, ought to be sufficient to induce every farmer to give them a trial. Dr. Martin, of this state, a high authority, recommends them, after long experience, as far superior to any other root both for hogs and sheep. It is stated that they will yield on an average three times as much as the Irish potato. Mr. James George, of this city, can furnish them in any quantity.

Louisville Journal.

Spirit of the Agricultural Journals.

We continue these facts — let the farmers dispose of them as they may think fit.

Liquid Manure. — These drainings from stables and cowpens are the most valuable of all manures; yet in the western country, except perhaps in the neighborhood of large cities, there is hardly a farmer who has even *thought* of saving them.

Peach Tree Worm. — After taking out the worms, the stem, for a foot above and two or three inches below the ground, may be wrapped with cotton batting, or plastered with a mortar made of lime, sand, and ashes.

The Prune. — This tropical fruit has been successfully propagated in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

The Sunflower. This is perhaps destined to become one of our most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seeds, after expression, furnishes an excellent food for cattle. From the leaves of the plant cigars are manufactured of singular pectoral qualities; the stalk affords a superior alkali; and the comb of the seeds is a choice dainty for swine. So says Mr. Ellsworth.

Guano. The price of this celebrated fertilizer of the soil is quoted in the market report of the New York Tribune, at three and a half cents per pound. A cargo of four hundred tons was recently landed at Baltimore.

Horse Dung. — To preserve it, mix it with vegetable mould, and cover it well with the same.

Fruit Trees — In grass land, particularly while young, should have a space round their stems clear of turf and weeds, from four to five feet in diameter, and the mould kept rather fine.

Food for Cows. — If you wish your cows to produce much milk for market, or make cheese, you must feed on clover or some other vegetable food to produce curd or casein; but if butter be the principal object desired, you must feed your cows on food containing a large quantity of oil, sugar and saline matter, as Indian corn, or oil-cakes, or fodder that contains fatty substances. If a calf is wanted for veal, give it unskimmed milk; if for farm stock, skimmed milk will answer.

An excellent mode for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide bound and mossy, and for promoting their health and growth, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush or old cloth to the trunks from top to bottom; this cleanses the bark, and destroys the worms or the eggs of insects, and the soap becoming dissolved by rains descends to the roots, and causes the tree to grow vigorously.

Weeds in Corn. — After the last working of corn, weeds, which will always spring up more or less, are suffered by many farmers to take possession, and they seed the ground for another year. This should not be. They should be extirpated, or, at all events, mowed down.

Bushes, &c. — Cut all down in August or September. They will stand less chance of growing again at this seasou and the roots will rot sooner.

Balls in Potatoes. — Repeated experiments have shown that the plucking off the blossoms, before any balls have formed, have made the crop much larger. We have no doubt of the fact.

Blades of Corn. — These should not be stripped, nor the corn lopped (if done at all) until the grain is pretty well hardened.

Timothy. — The best time to sow this is from the middle of August to the middle of September, according to the season.

Mowed Lands. — These should not be grazed till about September. Stock harden the land too much immediately after mowing, and the ground should not be kept bare, on account of the burning rays of the sun. If good and pure hay is desired for the next season, mowing the second crop is best.

Salt and Soot. — The effect of salt when combined with soot, is extraordinary; it has been found that in one row manured with this mixture, there were obtained two hundred and forty potatoes, while in an adjoining row of the same length, heated with lime, the yield was only one hundred and fifty.

Panes of glass may easily be removed by the application of soft soap for a few hours, however hard the putty has become.

Liquid Manure. — Manure from the vault (night soil,) soap suds and beef brine. Put a bushel of the manure, and a pailful of brine into a barrel, and fill the barrel up with soap suds. Stir all well together, and let the manure stand three days before using. Put a pint round any kind of vegetables, to drive away all kinds of bugs, and improve the growth of the plants. The effect is great.

Pruning Grape Vines. — For out of doors vines it is better not to shorten much the branches, but to trim and thin out the weaker and shorter ones only. Never thin the leaves, as they are both the stomach and lungs of plants. Prune in the spring, when the leaves are put out, and the poorest wood.

A writer in the Tennessee Agriculturist, states that chickens and fowls, fed with corn ground coarse, as for hominy, will never have the gapes.

Horn Piths. — These form a powerful and very lasting manure. Tons are wasted in large cities. We had better think of using our own manures before going to the expense of importing *guano*, or buying *poudrette*, to any extent.

Potash—A pound of this to a common pailful of water, is sufficiently strong for washing fruit trees.

Bees.—Dr. Waterman gives in the Cleaveland Herald, his mode of catching the bee-miller or moth. He says, "I took two white dishes, (I think white attracts their attention in the night,) or deep plates, and placed them on the top of the hives, and filled them about half full of sweetened vinegar. The next morning I had about fifty millers caught; the second night I caught fifty more; the third night being cold, I did not get any; the fourth night being very warm, I caught about four hundred; the fifth night I got two hundred. Most of these were most likely bee-moths, (Galleria cereana.)

Application of Manures.—An equal application of equal quantities of these to all crops is a useless expenditure. We should ascertain those upon which manure produces the best effect. Corn will be better for a quantity that would destroy wheat, and the pea requires less than the potato.

The London Gardener's Chronicle gives the following directions for the application of Guano:—1. It should never be applied in contact with seeds, as it kills them as soon as they begin to vegetate. 2. It should be mixed as equally as possible with about four times its bulk of finely pulverized earth, or peat ashes, (cold.) If sand is used, about twice its bulk will be sufficient. 3. The quantity per acre may vary from two to four cwt. according to the nature and quantity of the land. Recent experiments have shown that a quantity which proved highly beneficial in poor soil, became deleterious to land previously rich. 4. The best time for applying it, is shortly after vegetation has commenced, and immediately before rain, or during damp, warm weather. 5. The best mode of application, is to divide the quantity per acre into two or three equal parts, and sow them broadcast at intervals of about ten days or a fortnight. 6. For small allotments, it may be more convenient to use it in a liquid state; in which case, mix four pounds Guano with twelve gallons of water, and let it stand for twenty-four hours before being used. The same guano will do for mixing again with the same quantity of water, after the first is drawn off.

Clean Culture, is as beneficial, indeed more so, in a dry time, than in a wet one.

A correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette says, "Good productive farming does not depend on any thing so much as upon draining, deep and frequent ploughing, clearing the land from all other plants but those you desire to grow, early seeding, and last, but not least, preserving every decayed vegetable matter that can be found, either on or off the farm, and mixing it judiciously with the excrement of a well selected stock of animals, adapted to the character of the soil, preserving the mixtures in properly constituted yards and tanks.

Composts.—The same correspondent recommends, from his own experience, a compost made as follows, the quantity mentioned being sufficient for one acre:—"Put eight bushels of crushed bones into a dry shed, and add, from time to time, as they can be procured elsewhere, twenty-four bushels of ashes, (wood are the best,) and employ upon the mass, from day to day, the contents of the chamber utensils; to be stirred and mixed occasionally.

Lucerne is very valuable in a drought, and is excellent food for cows.

A lot of the best varieties of the peach and nectarine:—

Old Newington, Early Newington, or Smith's Newington, Early Anne, Tillotson, Malta, Noblesse, Early White Nutmeg, Royal George, Belle de Vitry, Gross Mignonne, Belgard, Teton de Venus, George the Fourth, President, Incomparable, Catherine, Late Purple, Early Red Rareripe, Early York, White Imperial, Red Cheek Malacaton, Columbia, Old Mixon, Lemon Clingstone, Pine Apple, or Kennedy, Heath. *Nectarines.*—Scarlet Newington, Tawny Newington, Fairchild, Common Elruge, Violet Hative, Aromatic.

The *Peach* varies more in quality, from the effects of climate, exposure, and situation, than other fruits. Good American varieties do not do well in England. There is a great deal in culture, and pruning and cutting out dead limbs, &c. The shortness of the life of the peach tree, seems chiefly to arise from the diseases to which it is exposed. When not destroyed in this way, or bad culture and negligent pruning, they will flourish for many years.

Great Sale of Wool from one Estate.—The celebrated farm of R. H. Rose, at Silver Lake, Penn., maintains ten thousand sheep. A few days since, the proprietor sold at one time, to a manufacturer at Ithaca, three thousand bales of wool, each bale weighing from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty pounds, at thirty-one cents per pound.

A good farmer is generally a good friend, an affectionate husband, an excellent father, and an honest man; and it is an established axiom, that a well tilled farm denotes the supervision of an enlightened mind.

To Soften Putty.—This being often an object with the gardener, that he may remove glass from frames without breaking it, he will be glad to know that a very strong solution of caustic potash, or caustic soda, applied to it for a few hours, by laying upon it an old rag dipped in the solution, will have the desired effect.

☞ The wheat crops in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, are said to have been much heavier than the usual average. The corn crop not so good.

Toads are very useful in gardens in devouring all kinds of insects. One has been known to swallow in rapid succession *twelve* full-grown luræ, or worms of the May-bug, (the "White Grub.")

A "Farm School," has been commenced under the supervision of Stephen Sweet, Esq., nine miles west from Saratoga and five miles northwest of Ballston Springs. Their motto is—"To improve the soil and the mind;" and they might have added the physical part of man too,—the body.

Rot in Sheep.—In this case, as in all others, prevention is the best cure. Much can be done by extensive and general draining. Salt has, however, a powerful influence over this disease. It is well known that salt marshes are free from danger. A good aperient may be found in one or two ounces of sulphate of magnesia, or a large table-spoonful of common salt deposited in warm gruel or water. Nutritious food should be given. Turnips are too full of water to feed during the disease.

Canary Seed.—Mr. Benjamin Pool, of Randolph, Massachusetts, has been successful in raising Canary seed. It was sown in the fall at the time of sowing winter rye. It produced a good yield the next season. As Canary seed sells high, it would be worth while for us to raise it. It is usually raised by sowing late in the spring, and early in the summer.

Salt for Plum Trees.—In one instance this last season,—that of Benjamin Jacobs, of Dorchester, Massachusetts,—salt dug in the ground in quantity about two quarts, on the first of March, about the space of two feet round a plum tree, caused it to produce a fine lot of plums, which before had produced little or none, from the effect of the curculio.

Grooming.

Of this, much need not be said to the agriculturist, since custom, and apparently without ill effect, has allotted so little of the comb and brush to the farmer's horse. The animal that is worked all day, and turned out at night, requires little more to be done to him than to have the dirt brushed off his limbs. Regular grooming, by rendering his skin more sensible to the alteration of temperature and the inclemency of the weather, would be prejudicial. The horse that is altogether turned out, needs no grooming. The dandruff, or scurf, which accumulates at the roots of the hair, is a provision of nature to defend him from the wind and the cold.

It is to the stabled horse, highly fed, and little or irregularly worked, that grooming is of so much consequence. Good rubbing with the brush or the currycomb, opens the pores of the skin, circulates the blood to the extremities of the body, produces free and healthy perspiration, and stands in the room of exercise. No horse will carry a fine coat without unnatural heat or dressing. They both effect the same purpose; they both increase the insensible perspiration: but the first does it at the expense of health and strength, while the second, at the same time that it produces a glow on the skin, and a determination of blood to it, rouses all the energies of the frame. It would be well for the proprietor of the horse if he were to insist—and to see that his orders are really obeyed—that the fine coat in which he and his groom so much delight, is produced by honest rubbing, and not by a heated stable and thick clothing, and most of all, not by stimulating or injurious spices. The horse should be regularly dressed every day, in addition to the grooming that is necessary after work.

When the weather will permit the horse to be taken out, he should never be groomed in the stable unless he is an animal of peculiar value, or placed for a time under peculiar circumstances. Without dwelling on the want of cleanliness, when the scurf and dust that are brushed from the horse, lodge in his manger, and mingle with his food, experience teaches, that if the cold is not too great, the animal is braced and invigorated to a degree that cannot be attained in the stable, from being dressed in the open air. There is no necessity, however, for half the punishment which many a groom inflicts upon the horse in the act of dressing; and particularly on one whose skin is thin and sensible. The currycomb should at times be lightly applied. With many horses, its use may be almost dispensed with; and even the brush needs not to be so hard, nor the points of the bristles so irregular as they often are. A soft brush, with a little more weight of the hand, will be equally effectual, and a great deal more pleasant to the horse. A hair cloth, while it will seldom irritate and tease, will be almost sufficient with horses that have a thin skin, and that have not been neglected. After all, it is no slight task to dress a horse as it ought to be done. It occupies no little time, and demands considerable patience, as well as dexterity It will be readily ascertained whether a horse has been well dressed, by rubbing him with one of the fingers. A greasy stain will detect the idleness of the groom. When, however, the horse is changing his coat, both currycomb and brush should be used as lightly as possible.

Whoever would be convinced of the benefit of friction to the horse's skin, and to the horse generally, needs only to observe the effects produced by well hand-rubbing the legs of a tired horse. While every enlargement subsides, and the painful stiffness disappears, and the legs attain their natural warmth, and become fine, the animal is evidently and rapidly reviving; he attacks his food with appetite, and then quietly lies down to rest—*Sorratt.*

Peach Trees,--Knowledge for Farmers.

One of the most successful practical farmers in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and particularly famous for his melons, has lately declared, that five hundred to one thousand of the best peach trees, and producing the largest and finest kinds of fruit, planted at this time, within a few miles of the city, on a suitable soil, and well taken care of, would, in five years from this, become a good income for any reasonable man. Now, although we have land, and intend to do this very thing this fall and next spring, and would not like to have the markets in future so glutted with fine fruit, that we should be able to obtain probably only one dollar per bushel for our finest peaches, instead of the present price of four dollars, yet we are not so selfish as not to be rejoiced to see the day when our markets shall be crowded with the finest fruit of all kinds, and at moderate prices too. Five years ago we presented this doctrine to our farmers, and we believe many of those who read our suggestions, were led to adopt our hints, and others followed in the same track by imitation, as well as from such examples as Mr Longworth and others, and we think the effects of all this are being every year more and more felt; but we want to see the *whole* farming community thoroughly roused to this, as well as to all other real improvements. We lately accosted a respectable looking laboring farmer in market, who had half a wagon load of small indifferent peaches unsold three hours after the usual close of the market hour. We asked him if he had yet begun to raise the finer and larger kind of budded peach trees. No, he replied, but he intended to collect some kernels of these kinds in order to be up with some of his neighbors in this respect. Now, if this man, who confessed he took one or two political papers at least, (being fond of reading, as he said,) had only taken an agricultural paper a few years back at half the price his newspapers cost him, he could not have failed to have stumbled upon the piece of knowledge, that to produce certain fine fruit, he must resort to budding and grafting,—and the probability is, that he would also have unavoidably met with other useful pieces of information in the course of his agricultural perusal, which, as knowledge is power, would have enabled him to exercise a profitable command over the material portion of the world allotted to his share. As many of our farmers have had very defective educations, and some of them cannot even read, we have often thought that one of the best remedies for this almost stationary knowledge of their's, would be for some philanthropic individuals, competent to the undertaking, to lecture to them wherever they could obtain hearers, *gratis*, (if thanks could be got,) on these and all other valuable and interesting points of agricultural improvement. E. J. H.

Some Hints on Good Cultivation.

Good farming, or cultivation, consists not only in making large crops, or keeping them clean, but of every proper attention to stock, fencing, buildings, implements, and tools.—There is one thing, particularly near large cities and towns, not in general sufficiently well attended to, viz: saving all kinds of fertilizing substances. Make manure an object, and it will pay better than much other work, and use enough on land to do good. Thorough ploughing is another thing to be well attended to. Measure! and you will soon ascertain where the fault is. Two or three inches passes in general for good ploughing. We ought not to be contented with that. We may safely go much deeper! Let us make it a point to purchase the very best ploughs that can be found either far or near. When a good plough is concerned, let us not hesitate about the price. We may rely upon it, that one good efficient plough, is worth more intrinsically, than double the price expended on those miserable little wooden mould-board concerns we sometimes see in use. In ploughing, it is more true than in anything else, once well done is better than twice half done. Provide well for stock of all kinds. Keep few, but well. Preserve fencing in thorough repair. Protect tools from unnecessary exposure. Wood will decay and iron will rust.

Wool.

The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago, not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country, except Spain. In the latter country, the flocks were owned exclusively by the Nobility, or by the Crown. In 1794, a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. Before the breaking out of the last war between this country and Great Britain, Colonel Humphreys succeeded in getting a few Merino sheep brought out of Spain, though their exportation was prohibited under penalty of being sent to the galleys for life.

In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable Crown flocks were sold to raise money. Our Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. Previously, however, Mr. Livingston obtained a few sheep of the Spanish breed as a present, in 1792. A portion of the pure unmixed Merino blood from these flocks is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine wooled sheep in the United States and Great Britain. —*Galena Gazette.*

Every Body's Chapter.

Commerce of Cincinnati.—We gather from some statistics in the Cincinnati Chronicle, that the following products of the hog were exported from this city during the first six months of 1844:—Lard, kegs, 230,372; Pork, barrels, 134,569; Lard Oil, barrels, 1,007. The total value of this trade at New Orleans exceeded a million and a half of dollars. The value of the domestic produce shipped from Cincinnati in the first six months of 1844, also exceeds three millions of dollars.

☞ Texas contains three hundred and eighteen thousand square miles, which is full as large as the states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana combined. These states have now a population of about four millions,—which number Texas will reach in less than ten years.

An Apple without Seed or Core.—S. W. Jewett, Esq., in a letter to the Boston Cultivator, says he has this year received some slips (scions, we suppose,) of a kind of apple that has neither core nor seeds. The fruit, he says, is only propagated near Ticonderoga, N. York. The origin of the variety is given in the following words:—"The top of a young tree was bent over and covered with earth, which took root; the tree was cut asunder, which stopped all connection with the natural roots of the tree, and by sprouts which sprung from the top portion of the body a regular top was formed, which produces this fine fruit, said to be a beautiful red, good size, very pleasant table apple to be used in the fall."

☞ It is said that the Palermo Donkey is the most obliging animal that ever wore long ears, and will carry you cheerfully four or five miles an hour without whip or other *encouragement.*

☞ An eminent physician, Dr. Wilson, of Jackson, Mississippi, who has been in a deep decline for some time past, after visiting a great portion of the West India Islands, states that the Island of Curacoa is the best place for the consumptive. It is in twelve degrees North latitude and sixty-six degrees West longitude, lying in the course of the trade winds, which vary from Northeast to Southeast, from which points the breeze is always soft and refreshing. From the 1st of February to the 6th of April, the lowest point of the thermometer was seventy-five degrees, and the highest,—not more than a change of three degrees in twenty-four hours.

☞ The Iron Steamboat Hunter, now in course of construction at Pittsburgh for Lieut. M'Laughlin, of the United States Navy, is nearly ready for launching. The Pittsburgh American pronounces her a beautiful model, and says that the workmanship on her will challenge comparison with any vessel of the kind yet built in Europe or America.

Sentiment.—"Behold, Miss Flora, how glorious nature looks in all her bloom! The trees are filled with blossoms, the wood is dressed in its green livery, and the plain is carpeted with grass and flowers!" "Yes, Charles, I was thinking of the same thing. These flowers are dandelions, and when they are gathered and put in a pot with a piece of good fat pork, they make the best greens in the world!"

☞ A foreign paper states that in Germany the seeds of the grape are fast coming into use as a substitute for coffee.

American Works.—Mr. Bancroft is about putting to press the fourth volume of his incomparable History of the United States. Prof. Sparks is actively employed on his great work on the American Revolution, which will occupy years of toil. Judge Story is actively engaged in the preparation of two new professional volumes.

☞ The most beautiful array of Flowers may be produced by taking an elder stalk, punching out the pith, and placing within the stalk a variety of seeds whose flowers blossom about the same time, and burying the stalk in the earth. When they spring up, the sprouts form themselves into one stalk; and when blossoming, it bears the various kinds of flowers according to the seed you planted in your stalk. Try it, ladies.—[You *may* be hoaxed.—Ed.]

Gum Myrrh.—The St. Augustine News of the 6th August says—"We have been shown a specimen of this valuable gum, recently discovered in Alachua county. The market is supplied from Turkey and the East."

The Upas Tree.—A living plant of this celebrated tree has been lately presented to the Horticultural Society by the East India Company, and is now growing in the Chiswick Garden, London. It is in perfect health, and notwithstanding the fables of Dutch travellers, perpetuated by Darwin, may be approached with safety. It is, however, so virulent a poison, that no prudent person would handle it without proper precaution.

☞ African Guano sells in England at forty five to fifty dollars per ton; the Peruvian at sixty dollars, and upwards. A late English paper says—"It will be the means of bringing a large proportion of waste land into cultivation."

Joe Smith's Successor.—A new Prophet, it is whispered, has been selected,—a Dr. Richards, formerly of Berkshire county, in Massachusetts. He is said to be a man of considerable talent, with a good deal of shrewdness and tact. The announcement will be made in a few days.

☞ When on the District Court Bench, Judge Peters observed to Judge Washington, that one of the witnesses had a *vegetable* head. "How so?" was the inquiry. "He has carroty hair, reddish cheeks, a turn-up nose, and a sage look."

The Thermometer.—From a table published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, we learn that the mean temperature in that city for the months of February, March, April, May, June, and July, 1843, was 52 2-6; and for the same period in 1844, it was 56 1-6.

☞ Paper is now, it seems, to be made from wheat straw; and it is affirmed that both the finest and coarsest qualities can be produced by the new method. The experiment, we hear, is about to be tried on a large scale,—mills having been lately taken at Chalford, near Stroud, for that purpose.

Large Sheep.—Two sheep, said to be of the Devon breed, were lately killed at Exeter, England, one of which weighed seventy-one and a half and the other seventy-three pounds per quarter.

Mammoth Turtle.—A green turtle, weighing five hundred and sixteen pounds, arrived in Washington, from Baltimore, on Wednesday. He was caught on the Bahama Banks.

Ink Spots.—Spots made by black writing ink, on the pages of a book, may be removed by washing them with a solution of oxalic acid in water. The spot must be afterward washed with clear water. In this way the writer has easily removed fresh ink and left the page white, and old spots have been nearly obliterated.

☞ The poets feigned that Daphne was changed into a laurel when flying from Apollo —to show that girls who avoid their lovers must be "green."

Tall Corn.—A "Down-Easter," it is said, recently told a citizen of the "Lone Star Republic," that nothing could beat the corn in Connecticut. The Texan said he knew nothing of the crops in that section, but in his country the corn-stalks bore seven or eight large ears, and a gourd on top with seven quarts of shelled corn in it! The Yankee took his hat and marvelled.

☞ A Yankee has invented a drilling machine which not only drills wood, rocks, and iron, but is also useful in drilling military companies.

Receipt.—How to make a Pair of Boots last a Number of Years.—Melt three parts of mutton tallow with one of rosin—give them a thorough application of the mixture, and—be careful not to wear them.

☞ There are fifteen Daily papers, morning and evening, published in the city of New York.

☞ An entirely new race of horses has been introduced into France from Egypt, called *Nedjdi*.

"I wish to introduce a bill for the destruction of worms," said a woodpecker member in a *stump* speech.

Conundrum.—Why did Marcus Curtius leap into the gulph of Rome? Because he thought it was a good opening for a young man.

Vegetable Phenomena.

We have a Weeping Willow, (Salix Babylonica,) which, after having shed all its leaves, with the exception of two or three at the extreme ends of the branches, in the month of August, now, on the first of September, is putting forth a full livery of fresh and tender leaves, just as it did in the month of March. It could not, we think, but have struck most persons this year, that there have been many peculiarities in vegetation; and these cannot, we believe, be traced to any other causes than those of an atmospheric nature. The extremes of moisture and hot sunshine have prevailed nearly throughout the seasons of both spring and summer, and have produced a superabundant action of the vegetable fluids, which seem in some trees to have resulted in a partial decay or destruction,—the pear and apple trees, for example,—provided this cannot be proved to have been in all cases the work of insects, and which has certainly not yet been done. That there is an insect that has destroyed, and still continues in some parts of America to injure and in some cases destroy the pear, has been pretty satisfactorily shown by the eminent entomologist, Dr. Harris, and others; and we have no doubt of it; but at the same time we cannot suppose that the greatest part of the injury sustained by the pear trees this year in all parts of this neighborhood, have originated in any other way than through atmospheric effects. At any rate, it will probably require more time to decide this subject conclusively. Next year, then, we must be all well on the alert, on this as well as on all other important and interesting points connected with the subject, which is now so deservedly claiming the attention of the whole world, viz: improved and additional knowledge in the extensive field of horticulture, and the general productions of our beautiful and teeming earth.

E. J. H.

Guano.

The Ship Orpheus, at Baltimore, from Chili and Peru, brought four hundred tons of this great fertilizer. A few more such importations will have the effect of reducing the price of this article materially in this country. Mr. Huxley, Seedsman on Fifth street, informs us that he will bring with him from the East shortly, a few barrels of this article. In this part of the world it will not answer for us, until the price is very greatly reduced, to use guano in any other way than for experiment with house plants, and a few garden flowers and vegetables. But let us in horticulture, as well as in other things, *try* all and hold fast to that which is good.

E. J. H.

Notices of Agricultural Works.

There has a work just appeared, by Judge BEATTY, Vice-President of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, an eminent agriculturist and writer in that State—one who is deserving of praise, as much for his practical doings as a farmer, as for his scientific acquirements as a philosopher. We know this from the information lately given us by Mr. ALLEN, the father of the Editor of the American Agriculturist, New-York, who has lately visited Judge Beatty's estate, and who is a most competent judge. He says Judge Beatty has been called by too many a book-farmer merely; but the effects of forty years' good practice on his farm completely confutes this idea. The work before us is entitled—"*Essays on Practical Agriculture, including his Prize Essays, carefully revised.*" The Judge has, with his natural good sense, concluded that there are many circumstances which render the European system of agriculture for the most part unadapted to the farmers of the United States; and whilst it is highly desirable that we avail ourselves of every thing foreign that is applicable to our climate and condition, yet we should be careful to build up a *practical system* of our own. This he has evidently borne in mind, in the practice upon which these essays are principally founded, and which renders them so peculiarly valuable. To give a proof of the great utility of this work, we copy the table of contents.

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Rotation of Crops.

The following principles are laid down by Chaptal, for a rotation of crops:

1. All plants exhaust the soil. They are partly supported by the earth, the juices from which constitute an important part of their nourishment.

2. All plants do not exhaust the soil equally. Air and water help to nourish them; different kinds of plants require the same nourishment in different degrees.

3. Plants of different kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner. Plants with spindle or tap roots draw nourishment from layers of soil in contact with the lower part of the root, while those whose roots are spread near the surface, exhaust only that part of the soil.

4. All plants do not restore to the soil either the same quantity or the quality of manure. The grains exhaust a soil the most, and repair the injury the least. While some leguminous plants restore to the soil a great portion of the juices they receive from it.

5. All plants do not foul the soil equally. Plants are said to foul the soil when they promote or permit the growth of weeds. Plants which have not large leaves, fitted to cover the ground, foul the soil.

From the above principles the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. That however well prepared the soil may be, it cannot nourish a long succession of crops without becoming exhausted.

2. Each harvest impoverishes the soil to a certain extent, depending upon the degree of nourishment which it restores to the earth.

3. The cultivation of spindle, or tap roots, ought to succeed that of running and superficial roots.

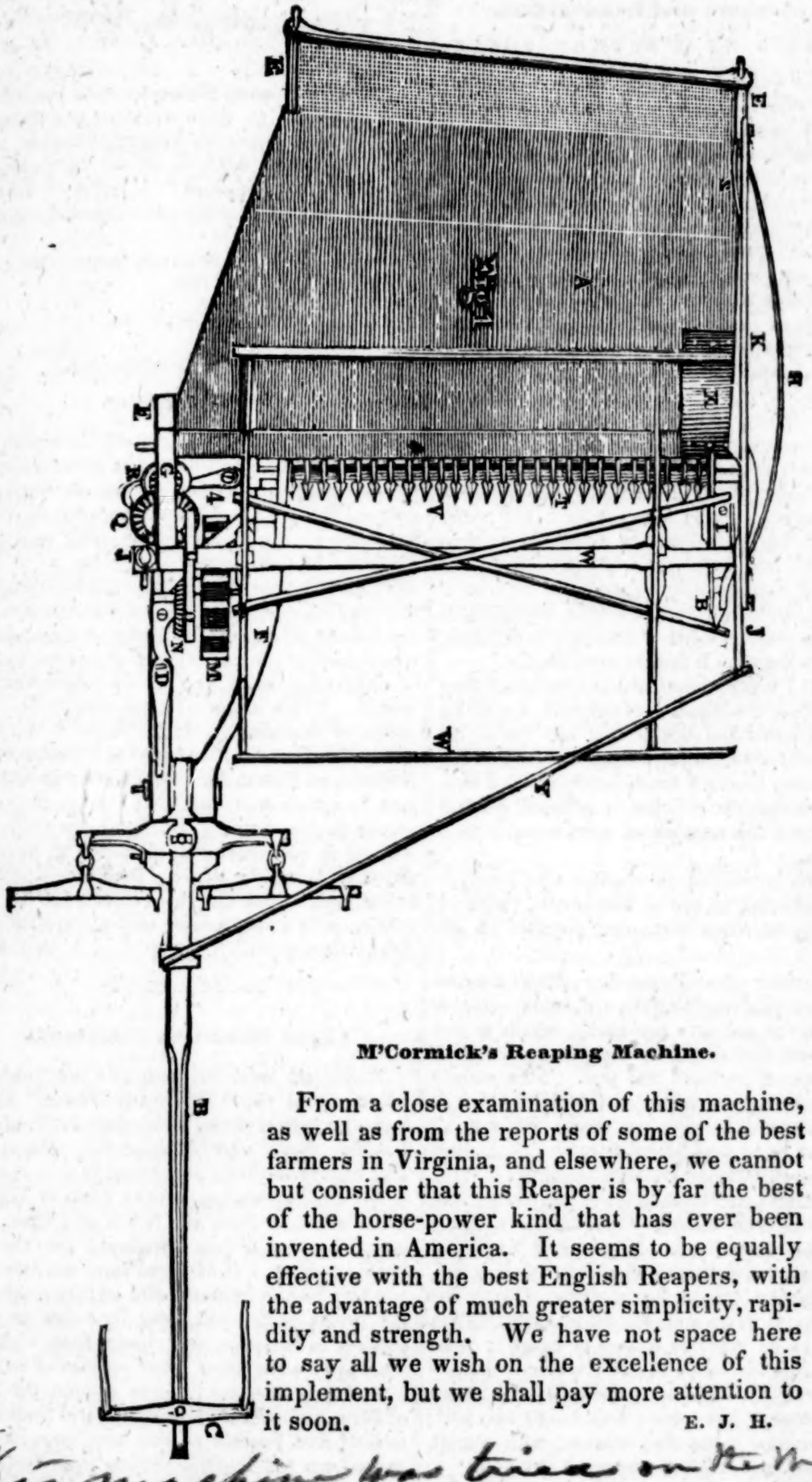
4. It is necessary to avoid returning too soon to the cultivation of the same, or analogous kinds of vegetables, in the same soil.

5. It is unwise to allow two kinds of plants, which admit of the ready growth of weeds among them, to be raised in succession.

6. Those plants that derive their principal support from the soil, should not be sown excepting the soil is sufficiently provided with manure.

7. When the soil exhibits symptoms of exhaustion from successive harvests, the cultivation of those plants which restore most to the soil should be resorted to.

☞ Bury peach stones in the fall, in November, half an inch in the ground,—spread singly, but close, that the frost may have its full effect.



M'Cormick's Reaping Machine.

From a close examination of this machine, as well as from the reports of some of the best farmers in Virginia, and elsewhere, we cannot but consider that this Reaper is by far the best of the horse-power kind that has ever been invented in America. It seems to be equally effective with the best English Reapers, with the advantage of much greater simplicity, rapidity and strength. We have not space here to say all we wish on the excellence of this implement, but we shall pay more attention to it soon.

E. J. H.

This machine was tried on the Walker farm now Fairmount — along about where Fairmount Avenue now is on West of the Schuylkill Park House — or Theologian Seminary I saw it tried — Canvas on the beaters E. M. L.

To Farmers and Landholders.

ANALYSIS OF WESTERN SOILS.

In order to know, without experiment, what kinds of manure are best adapted to a soil, and to predict its effect, we must *know the composition* of the soil itself. An immense amount of labor is lost by applying stimulants to land, which produce little or no good effect. The quickening principles of a soil are in quantity but a small percentage of the mass. A little lime, or equivalent alkali, is as valuable as a large amount, and so a sufficiency of vegetable manure is as good as a surplus. If your land wants vegetable manure, the addition of lime and alkalies will not materially improve your crop, and if it wants the alkalies, vegetable matter will not be of much avail. The difference in composition between a fruitful and sterile soil, is but trifling. The quantity of matter drawn from the earth by the plant, is comparatively small; and yet in a few years new and rich land becomes barren by cultivation. We ascertain what is taken from the land, and consequently what should be returned to it, by *analysis*. We also ascertain, in the same way, in what a new soil is deficient, and for what crop it is best calculated.

While I was engaged in the Geological Survey of Ohio, the question of the cost of a single analysis was often put to me, but the sum I named was too high for most practical farmers. The process has now been improved and simplified, so that the expense is reduced, particularly where the number of specimens is considerable.

I have concluded to *receive and analyze soils* forwarded to me at Cincinnati, (without expense,) at FIVE DOLLARS, payable in advance.

Directions for Procuring Specimens.—Take out in a regular form a block of earth as deep as the ordinary ploughing, which is free from roots, sticks, chips, stones, etc., mix it well together and dry it in the sun. This should be a fair representation of the field, farm, or tract, you wish to have analyzed. Fill a small cotton or linen bag that will hold a quart, and have it well tied and labelled as below.

I desire to collect samples of the same soil, which has been under cultivation, and which is new, for comparison. If you will send two parcels it would much oblige me, saying which of them you intend for analysis. With the bags send a *written statement* of the situation of the land: whether bottom or upland; what rocks are underneath it, and if convenient, specimens of the different varieties of the same; what crops it has borne; how long cultivated; what manure it has received, etc., with the lot, township, and county, whence it is taken.

Send me, by mail, or other communication, (free of postage,) a copy of the above statement. Direct the bags to me, "Care of Col. JOHN NOBLE, Dennison House," or "HUNTINGTON & BROOKS, 235 Main street, (crockery dealers,) Cincinnati."

☞ Publishers of Newspapers in the West, who insert this in three weeklies, and forward a copy of the paper containing the same, will be entitled to the analysis of one specimen of soil from their premises.† A report of the defects and remedies of the soil examined will accompany the analysis.

CHARLES WHITTLESEY.

Cincinnati, August 1st, 1844.

Agricultural Societies.

VISITING FARMS.

An excellent plan to forward the march of agricultural improvement, and to excite a praiseworthy emulation among farmers, is for Agricultural Societies to form committees for visiting farms in the county where each society is formed. We recommend, another year, the Hamilton County Agricultural Society to adopt this method. A great deal of information, for the benefit of all, can be obtained by committees reporting the condition of the crops, modes of cultivation, stock, &c., of each farm that is visited. There is a most interesting communication of this kind published in the South Carolina Temperance Advocate and Agricultural Register, at Columbia. One feature in the report is rather amusing. Wherever the committee find a farming *Bachelor*, they do not hesitate to recommend an alteration in his condition, and consider that his farm establishment is incomplete, and that he is defective in not raising on it a very proper and customary species of farm stock. E. J. H.

China Wheat in Maryland.

There has been left with us a few heads of wheat called the "Hardware Wheat," taken from Bloomfield farm, belonging to Henry R. Smelter, Esq., near Middletown, Maryland. The history of this white wheat is thus stated: A few heads were found in a crate of China-ware, imported from the North of China, first into Canada, and then introduced into the soil of this country. It averages from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty grains to the head; will yield from forty-five to fifty bushels to the acre, and ripens from eight to ten days earlier than other species of wheat. The crop is now cut; it was ripe on the 24th of June, and will, it is believed, yield from forty to forty-five bushels to the acre, supposed to make from ten bushels sowing from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred bushels. —*Frederick Herald.*

† What an insinuation!!

The American Herd-Book.

We are very desirous that all the owners of thoroughbred stock should send in their pedigrees, as soon as possible, to the office of the Western Farmer and Gardener, in order to be sent on to A. B. Allen, Esq., the Editor of the American Agriculturist, New-York, before the first of December next. It seems hardly necessary to point out to those who own thoroughbred stock, the importance of a Herd-Book, to all future success in breeding *without alloy*.—Persons who neglect to register their animals, will never be able to compete with those who can show pure pedigrees. The time will arrive, on the return of general prosperity, when the celebrated stock of pure Durhams will be in demand, and will command moderate but remunerating prices,—and those who now keep them up, will not regret having done so. The truth is, that, as a beef-breed, they stand in the world unrivalled, and even for milch cows, there is no race of cattle that combines such milking qualities with their value for the butcher; and many families are not to be surpassed, even for the pail, by any other race. It is true, that like the Berkshire hog, they require generous keep; the land must be either naturally or artificially rich for them, and it is not every country, particularly the very hilly, that suits them, but there are abundance of situations of a level nature favorable for them in all parts of America, and like the Berkshires, they will repay liberal feed better than any other of their kind. There are cavillers and objectionists to the best of things, and particularly against anything foreign, which in some respects is good enough, yet this may be carried too far,—a right discrimination is the best. Let us try and give everything fair-play, whether foreign or domestic. This is the way to do ourselves and others justice. One of the strongest reasons why there is so great a difference of opinion about the Durhams and Berkshires, and indeed all other stock, is the great variety of soil, climate, and circumstances, under which they are tried. Every farmer must suit himself in these particulars. This is certain, that there are abundant advantageous situations for the profitable raising of the pure Durhams. If the encouragement be sufficient from the breeders of these to warrant the publication of the Herd-Book, a prospectus will be issued in all the agricultural papers, and many others, on the 1st of January, 1845.

E. J. H.

Madder.

The amount annually paid by this, to foreign countries, for this article, used in dyeing, is perfectly astonishing. Mr. Ellsworth, in his report, estimates the amount annually imported at five thousand tons! The whole price is now from fifteen to eighteen cents a pound. At fifteen cents, the annual importation amounts to the round sum of one and a half millions of dollars, for an article that can be produced as good and as cheap at home.

This is not theory. Mr. Joseph Swift, of Erie county, Ohio, planted nine acres, and allowed it to grow four seasons, and the crop was harvested and sold in 1842, and an account given of it in the New Genesee Farmer, for March, 1843. The product of the best land was two thousand pounds per acre, (and he is certain that with his present knowledge he can produce three thousand pounds per acre.) The labor required per acre to raise and prepare the crop for market, was from eighty to one hundred days' work, and his figures show, after paying for the labor and use of land, a nett profit of two hundred dollars per acre.

Although the crop requires several years to arrive at maturity, and needs considerable knowledge and labor, yet the value of the crop is greater in proportion to the cost and the quantity of land it occupies, than any other farm crop that can be named.

Our farmers should give more attention to the cultivation of this article, while the profits are so great.

From the New-York Farmer and Mechanic.

Agricultural Convention.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

American Institute, *August* 20, 1844.

Gen. Tallmadge, President of the Institute, in the Chair.

Henry Meigs, Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Circular from the Farmers' Club.

Mr. Wakeman, the Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, called for the reading of a Circular from the Farmers' Club, to the Gardeners of the Union, on the subject of the Farmers' and Gardeners' Convention, in October next, at the Fair in New-York.

To the Farmers, Gardeners, and the Friends of Agriculture in all the States of the Union:

Fellow-Citizens:—In carrying into execution the great object of the American Institute, it appears to us that the cultivation of the earth gains in its importance from year to year, among the most enlightened men of the world.

Since the time (1796,) when our glorious Washington asked from the nation the aid of its *purse and power* to patronize agriculture, (the last day of his administration,) to this day that noble interest has been swelling in importance in all civilized countries, and now claims the choice men of all ranks and classes of society for its disciples.

You have a national department for your navy, one for your money, one for your diplomacy, one for your postage; you have a place to issue patents, to encourage the arts and useful inventions, but you have no place in which can be concentrated the knowledge which must accompany your mighty labors in the garden and the field.

The New-York Farmers' Club is desirous of your meeting in one great Convention here at the next Annual Fair in October, on the 11th day thereof, to deliberate, among other things, upon the propriety of soliciting from Congress, efficient aid to agriculture, and as a means for the establishment of a *Home Department*, so earnestly desired by our Washington. We cordially approve of the Address of the Institute calling such Convention, in which its objects are more fully set forth; and we hope the press of our country will lend its effectual aid in giving publicity to farmers, gardeners, and the friends of agriculture generally.

You will perceive the great advantages to be derived from such a central point, where all information will be collected, and thence diffused.

Let us then come together in the name of Washington, looking steadily, exclusively to the agricultural welfare of our country.

JAMES TALLMADGE,
President of the New-York Farmers' Club

Henry Meigs, *Secretary.*

P. S. Gentlemen desirous of the full Address calling this Convention, will be supplied by applying at the Repository of the Institute, in the Park, New-York.—Editors who publish the same, and send a copy to the New-York Farmers' Club of the American Institute, will have forwarded to them a copy of the proceedings of the Convention.

This Circular was unanimously adopted.

Tobacco.

Medical Testimony.

Observing of late that many total abstinence and some reformed men of distinguished ability are steeped in tobacco, we publish for their notice and benefit the following testimony of one of the most eminent physicians in England.

—

Sir:—During an extensive practice of more than thirty years, I never prescribed the snuffing, chewing, or smoking of tobacco, neither have I seen a single disease requiring its use in those forms.

Tobacco is a poison, an intoxicating agent, and the use of it produces baneful effects, particularly to the nervous system—injuring man both mentally and bodily—is a very principal cause of dispepsy, which is attended by a long train of nervous symptoms. I am satisfied no person ought to complain of low spirits who uses tobacco,—it produces the very complaints it is taken to relieve.

John Higginbottom, *Surgeon.*
Nottingham, April 25, 1842.

To make good Pickled Pork, simply pack the side-pieces in a barrel or cask, with plenty of salt on all sides of each piece, and when full, roll it to the pump, and pump in water till you see it cease to sink or to moisten the pork on the top of the barrel, then lay a flat stone as large as the vessel to keep the pork always under the pickle: cover the cask to exclude flies.

The Strawberry.

Cincinnati, July 5th, 1844.

Messrs. Editors:—In reply to some observations of Mr. Hovey's, in his May number, I repeat that where, in any variety of strawberry, the male and female organs are both perfect in all the blossoms, the fruit is always small. But I have also said, and again repeat it, that in some varieties, that have the male organs perfect in all the blossoms, and both organs perfect in a portion of them, some very large fruit is produced. A portion of the blossoms produce defective berries, and a large portion prove entirely barren. This is true of the famous Wilmot's Superb, and some others. The staminate Keen's Seedling I have never seen in fruit. I saw it in blossom, at Col. Cushings; and have seen a plate of it in a London Magazine. I do not doubt its producing a better crop than any other fine staminate variety; but I risk nothing in saying, that a portion of the blossoms will produce defective berries, and a portion prove entirely barren. I will test this next season, by obtaining some plants. The term male and female Keen's Seedling, as used by me, is easily explained. The strawberry used for forcing, under this name, by Col. Cushing, is a male (staminate) plant. The vines imported by Mr. Buist and myself, under this name, are distinct varieties, and both female (pistillate) plants. Neither by themselves will produce perfect fruit. With staminate plants near, not one blossom in one thousand will fail, unless it be from frost. The plants of Mr. Buist's variety and mine, were not produced by runners from the staminate Keen, for the leaf and appearance of the plants are entirely different. What may be done in Boston I know not, but I am positive that in New Jersey, and in Ohio, Hovey's Seedling by itself will always be of no value, nor will any other valuable kind. With males near, we have no other kind its equal in size. I believe the same to be true in the vicinity of Boston, and that, with further experience, Mr. Hovey will come to the same conclusion. I feel more confident of this, for Mr. Hyde, of this vicinity, (now on a visit here,) says he got Hovey's Seedling some years since, from a brother of his, who informed him, "that it would not bear fruit, unless other varieties stood near it." The finest fruit ever seen in our market, was this season raised from this seedling by Mr. Jackson. He is one of our most intelligent horticulturists, and I know he intended giving the subject a full investigation this season. By his report, and the report of the twelve botanists and market gardeners appointed by our Horticultural Society, I am willing to be bound, and would advise Mr. Hovey and my friend Downing to be ready to return to the true faith.

The season has been a bad one for our vineyards. The constant rains during the blossom season, and other causes, will reduce our crops three-fourths. The Cape (also called Vevay, Schuylkill Muscadell, &c.) has stood the best, and will give a moderate crop. I know not that the Ohio grape will suit the climate of New England. With us it is as hardy as the Catawba and Isabella.

Salting plum trees, has had a fair trial. My friend Ernst returned from Boston full of faith. I was at his garden a few days since; he had salted the ground till all the vegetation under the trees was killed; but not a single fruit had the curculio left him. Last season, for the first time in thirty years, my plum trees in the garden bore fruit, and a full crop. No remedy was used. This season, under one row the gardener threw brine and salt, at different periods. The fruit on these and others not protected were not stung till they had nearly attained their full size, when the curculio deposited eggs in all of them, and not a single fruit will remain. Dr. Kirtland is therefore under a mistake, in supposing that the ravages of the insect is confined to a few days. True it is, the fruit generally escapes, unless destroyed early in the season. My trees in the pavement, as usual, bear a full crop. The idea of Van Mons, that to produce fine fruits, we must commence with seed from the poorest wild fruit, sets common sense at defiance. I therefore concur with Mr. Hovey, that in raising grapes from seed, we should take seed from our best native kinds, produced by impregnation with the best foreign table and wine grapes. As far as my experience goes, in raising from the seed of the Catawba, an inferior grape is produced, and more resembling the common Fox grape. The grape I obtained from Virginia, as the Norton's Seedling, is a small bunch, small grape, and black color, with rather a hard pulp. Mr. Hovey describes it, as of a red purple color. The Lenoir was first extensively cultivated by the late Mr. Hebermont. The bunches are about the size, and the fruit fully equal to the Hebermont. I should suppose it a foreign grape, but for its great growth and hardy character.

July 27th.

I learn, that the Committee on the Strawberry, appointed by our Horticultural Society, have decided to have one year's more experience, before they report. I approve of this measure, as they were appointed too late to enable all of them fairly to test the question, though I understand but one opinion prevailed among them.—One of the committee informed me, he was inclined to defer it, in consequence of an observation of one of our botanists, that was not on the committee, "that he knew not what effect cultivation might have on the character of the plant, but that in its wild state, both organs were perfect in all the blossoms." He must have got this impression from the principle laid down by Linnæus, and not from an examination of the plant in its wild state. Staminate and pistillate plants will be found in all wild strawberries, except the white and monthly. I have plants from the prairies of Iowa and Illinois, and an acre of the female (pistillate,) plants, would not produce by themselves a perfect fruit. The wild strawberry is to be found in this vicinity; and Dr. Mosher informs me, there are abundance of them at his farm, and that patches are either barren or productive, according to their location, whether separate or together. Although the committee on the strawberry do not report, I trust Mr. Jackson will give us the result of his experiments. He is a man, too particular and accurate in his experiments, to commit a mistake. I trust our amateurs in fruit will try the raising of new varieties of the strawberry from seed. A cross between Hovey's Seedling and the Alpine Monthly, might produce the size of the one, with the everbearing character of the other. A useful lesson might here be learnt from some of our market gardeners, who can distinguish the male from the female plant, from the leaf and stem. In raising from seed, an equal portion of male plants will be produced, and if suffered to run together, by the time they blossom, there would probably not be one female to twenty male plants. Of the size of the fruit, an opinion may be formed by the growth of the plant, and trouble be saved by a selection at an early period of their growth.

August 17th.

Mr. Garber, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, in a communication to the Magazine of Mr Hovey, speaks of the Hautbois Strawberry as not coming under the controversy in relation to the male and female plants. This is Mr. Hovey's doctrine, not mine. The Hautbois does come within the rule, and I know of no exceptions to it, except the White and Alpine Monthly. There are male Hautbois that will occasionally bear more or less fruit. The Legrange is of this character. But an acre of female plants, by themselves, will not produce a perfect fruit. The Elton will impregnate the Hovey, but the number of males necessary is not certainly ascertained. I believe four staminate plants would be sufficient for one hundred pistillate ones, if planted near each other. I am not certain whether the White Hautbois, a monthly variety, will impregnate the Hovey, but have plants set out to decide the question next spring. Yours,

N. LONGWORTH.

Tiger Flower.--Tigridia Conchiflora.

"This, nor gems, nor stores of gold,
Nor purple state, nor culture, can bestow;
But God alone when first his active hand
Imprints the secret bias of the soul.
He, mighty Parent! wise and just in all,
Free as the vital breeze or light of heaven,
Reveals the charms of nature."

This plant is a native of Mexico, belongs to *Monadelphia Treandria* of the natural order of *Irideæ*, and is much esteemed for the beauty displayed in its singular form and color of the flower, which is of a splendid yellow, cup shape, the centre tinged and spotted with bright crimson, so diversified as to give a unique appearance, and is composed of six petals; the cup itself is about two inches across; the outer petals are reflexed, and would measure about four inches across; the stem is over two feet in height, and like most Mexican plants, is rather tender, and must, in a dormant state, be packed in sand, (dry, of course,) and placed where the frost will not injure the bulbs. To flower this plant will require a rich sandy loam, but will not succeed in a clay soil, being entirely too stiff, unless made rich with manure, and a portion of sand to make it of such consistence as to admit the root fibres to pass through with facility. Many persons are curious in raising bulbous roots from seeds for the sake of raising new varieties, but with regard to this genus, I should say it would not be worth while, as it would take several years to bring them to bloom. Tigridia conchiflora is a species of the Iris, but not like them in many particulars, for the Iris will sport in colors; this plant will not; consequently as no new varieties could be obtained from seed, it would be futile to raise from seed, more particularly as the bulbs increase fast at the root, and the offsets in most cases will flower the

first or second year. Inasmuch as this plant will not cross with the Iris, there appears to be a difference in their nature and habit. There are two other species of Tigridia, but conchiflora is decidedly the greatest favorite with florists. To have early flowers, it will be necessary to plant the bulbs in pots the beginning of March, and place them in gentle heat, or in a frame under glass, to guard against frost, and be careful in watering them, or you will cause them to rot. Towards the last of April, you can plant them in the open ground, about two inches deep.—These flowers make a very pretty appearance when in a bed of several dozen. The flower lasts but one day, and nature in a measure has amply compensated for so short a life, as the plant continues to throw up flowers, and when in a bed, from the circumstance of their flowering for six or eight weeks, the excitement created for so long a time is truly pleasing, by their gaudy appearance, daily produced, making them very desirable even in a small garden. The first bed of these showy flowers I saw, was at Mr. Buist's, in Philadelphia. I then discovered they were of the Iris tribe; the largeness of the bed gave them a majestic appearance. This summer, Mr. Longworth had a small bed of about twenty-four, and gave a very agreeable appearance to the eye, as those who visited that gentleman's garden can testify. From the easy culture of this plant, any person with the least judgment could manage them. I presume the bulbs could be obtained of any gardener round the city, or at the seed stores, at a fair price. On the appearance of cold weather, if the first frost be intense, which sometimes is the case, throw matts over the bed, or you may lose them; the next day you had better take them up, dry and pack them in sand; be careful that your bulbs be sufficiently dry, or they will mould and rot. T. WINTER.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

Purchasing Butter.

"Is your butter good?" said I to the farmer.

"Good! my wife has made butter these twenty years, and I should think she ought to know how to make good butter by this time."

He was evidently offended.

"Well, let us examine." The cover was taken off the tub, the clean white cloth (which had been wet in brine,) rolled up, and the yellow treasure revealed. It certainly did look good.

"It tastes sweet; but how very salt it is."

"We always make our butter salt, to have it keep this season."

"Let us see if the buttermilk is as well worked *out* as the salt is *in*."

Some of the lumps were then pressed down with the ladle.

"Now, my friend, (said I,) if your wife *has* made butter these twenty years, she does not know how to make good butter; for no butter can be good until *all* the buttermilk is worked out. If that is done, you need not salt it so *bad* to have it keep well in any place. A very little more care and labor would have made this excellent butter; but lacking that little, it is only a second quality—as you shall acknowledge, when I show you a sample of *good* butter."

We went in, and I took up a roll from a firkin of first rate butter. It was smooth, clear, and handsome; the hand of woman had not been on it from the time it left the churn until now; all the work had been done with a ladle.

"If you will get one drop of buttermilk from that butter, you shall have the whole free."

"Now, taste this, and taste your own, and say, honestly, if you would not give a higher price for this than your own. Look at it—see how clear and transparent these minute globules are, and how intimately they are blended with the whole mass.—Until those all disappear, the butter will keep sweet; and no butter will keep long when they are ever so slightly colored by the milk."

The farmer simply remarked, that there *was* a difference in butter, and left to find a less critical or more ready customer.

It is strange, that when everybody loves good butter, and is willing to pay for it, our farmers' wives and daughters do not take pains to make a better article. It 's the women's fault that we have poor butter, generally, and we must hold them responsible. It is perfectly easy to make good butter. The only requisite is *care*. Good butter will always command a good price, in the dullest market; while poor butter is a drug at any price.

When any of my lady readers make butter again, just let them imagine that I am to have a nice bit of bread and butter with them, and that I shall detect the least particle of milk, and am not fond of too much salt.

On the Cultivation of the Peach.

To the Cincinnati Horticultural Society:

Gentlemen:—I have never yet met with a person who could answer me this question:—Will the pit of the budded peach produce the same fruit as the bud or as the stock, or a mixture of the two? That the pit of a seedling peach will produce its kind is well known, as the Heath Cling has been cultivated exclusively from the pit in Virginia and Kentucky for the last fifty years. It is a subject of great interest to those who raise peaches for their own use only, as it will enable them to raise their own trees of the finest fruit with little trouble and no expense. I have never found the subject referred to in any horticultural work. This is most singular, as the peach is constantly raised from the pit, without budding, and will bear in three years. I have never fairly tested the question, but my experience led me to believe that the budded pit produced the same fruit as the original stock. Twenty-five years since, I raised as many as five hundred or a thousand trees yearly for budding, and the pits were picked up in the garden, where I had none but fine fruit, and almost exclusively such as I got for budded trees. From thirty to fifty trees would yearly lose the bud, and were allowed to produce their own fruit. The fruit, except in a single instance, was small and worthless. Many years since, I saw Mr. Dennis Kelly buying a peck of fine large cling peaches, and he informed me his sole object was to plant the pits. A few years thereafter, he informed me that all the trees proved to be small freestones. But I was not yet satisfied on the subject; and three years since I planted twenty pits of a fine large yellow freestone from a tree sent me from the East. One only grew, and it this season bore me fruit of the same kind. But a single tree is not a fair test, and the more so as it may have been produced from a chance pit in the garden, and not from one planted. I bring forward the subject at this time with the hope that some of our horticulturists will plant a number of pits of a known budded variety. I should prefer planting the pits as soon as gathered, and not more than one-eighth of an inch under the surface. Pits planted deep, seldom come up. They may for certainty be planted in a clump, and transplanted as soon as they vegetate, or as soon as they are in leaf. I know of no experiment so easily made, that would be of greater public utility, and it is singular that the question was not placed beyond doubt at an early period. I send an Oldmixon Freestone peach; this is, I believe, a peach that has been cultivated near two hundred years. Also, a seedling freestone peach, raised in the interior of Kentucky, and sent to me three years since, under the name of Evelina Freestone. I deem it one of the best peaches of the season. The present season has not been favorable to it, and those sent are not a fair sample of what it is in favorable years. The Oldmixon is a favorable sample, and one of the best fruits of the season; and by comparing the Evelina with it, its quality can be ascertained. I also send a Bartlet pear, (Williams's Boncrétien.) This pear is of good quality, and valuable for its size; but will not bear a comparison with the Washington, or Doyenne, that ripen at the same time.

N. LONGWORTH.

August 24th. 1844.

Culture of the Foreign Grape.

[EXTRACT FROM A WORK ON FRUITS, IN THE PRESS.]

BY A. J. DOWNING.

The climate of the temperate portion of this country, so favorable to all other fruits, is unfortunately not so for the foreign grape. This results, perhaps, from its *variability*, the great obstacle being the *mildew*, which, seizing upon the young fruit, prevents its further growth, causes it to crack, and renders it worthless. Unwilling to believe that this was not the fault of bad culture, many intelligent cultivators, and among them men of capital and much practical skill, have attempted vineyard culture with the foreign sorts in various sections of the country under the most favorable circumstances, and have uniformly failed. On the other hand, the very finest grapes are produced under glass, in great quantities, in our first-rate gardens, especially in the neighborhood of Boston;* in the small yards or gardens of our cities, owing to the more uniform state of the atmosphere, the foreign grape thrives pretty well; and, finally, in all gardens of the Middle States, the hardier kinds may, under certain modes of culture, be made to bear good fruit.

Without entering into any inquiries respecting the particular way in which the mildew (which is undoubtedly a parasitical plant,) is caused, we will endeavor to state concisely some practical truths, to which our own observation and experience have led us, respecting the hardy culture of the foreign grape.

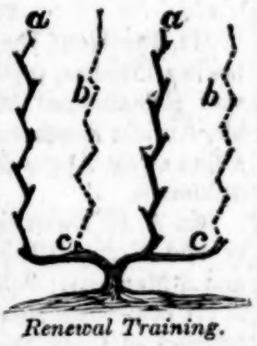
In the first place, it is well known to gardeners here that young and thrifty vines generally bear one or two fair crops of fruit; second, that as the vine becomes older, if it is pruned in the common mode, (that is to say, the *spurring-in* mode of shortening the side branches, and getting fresh bearing shoots from main branches every year,) it soon bears only mildewed and imperfect fruit; and finally, that the older and larger the vine, the less likely is it to produce a good crop.

This being the case, it is not difficult to see

* The vineries at the seats of J. P. Cushing and Col. Perkins, near Boston, produce annually many tons of these grapes, grown in the highest perfection.

that, as the vine, like all other trees, is able to resist the attacks of disease or unfavorable climate, just in proportion as it is kept in a young and highly vigorous state, it follows if we allow a plant to retain only young and vigorous wood, it must necessarily preserve much of the necessary vigor of constitution. And this is only to be done, so far as regards training, by what is called the *renewal* system.

The renewal system of training consists in annually providing a fresh supply of young branches from which the bearing shoots are produced, cutting out all the branches that have borne the previous year. The figure represents a bearing vine treated in this manner, as it would appear in the spring of the year, after having been pruned. In this figure, *a* represents the two branches of last year's growth, trained up for bearing the present year; *b*, the places occupied by the last year's wood, which, having borne, has been cut down to within an inch of the main arm, *c*. The present year, therefore, the two branches *a* will throw out side-shoots, and bear a good crop, while the young branches will be trained up in the places of *b*, to bear the next year, when *a* are in like manner cut down.



Renewal Training.

This renewal training will usually produce fair fruit, chiefly as it appears to us, because the ascent and circulation of the sap being mainly carried on through young wood, is vigorous, and the plant is healthful and able to resist the mildew, while, on the contrary, the circulation of the sap is more feeble and tardy, through the more compact and rigid sap-vessels of a vine full of old wood.*

The above mode of training is very easily understood, but we may add here, for the benefit of the novice—first, that vines, in order that they may bear regularly and well, should always be kept within small bounds; second, that they should always be trained to a wall, building, or *upright trellis*;† and third, that the leaves should never be pulled off to promote the ripening of the fruit. The ends of the bearing shoots may be *stopped*, (pinched off,) when the fruit is nearly half grown, and this is usually all the summer pruning that under our bright sun the grape vine properly treated requires.

Following out this hint, that here, the vine only bears well when it is young, or composed mainly of young wood, an intelligent cultivator near us secures every year abundant crops of the Chasselas, by a system of renewal by *layers*. Every year, from his bearing vines, he lays down two or more long and clean shoots of the previous year's growth. These root freely, are allowed to make another season's growth, and then are made to take the place of the old plants, which are taken out; and by this continual system of providing young plants by layers, he always succeeds in obtaining from the same piece of ground fair and excellent grapes.

(To be continued.)

* See Hoare on the Grape Vine.

† And never on an arbor, except for the purposes of shade.

New Apple.

We have before us an apple of New-Jersey origin, which is deservedly attracting the attention of Pomologists in and out of that State, and is destined to come into extensive cultivation. It is known in that district of country, where it originated, by the name of *"Garretson's Early."* About nine years ago, Mr. John Garretson, of Somerville, obtained grafts from the original seedling, and cultivated a few trees for his private use, from whence it has spread into the surrounding neighborhood, under the name quoted above. This fine apple is of the largest size; shape ovate; the eye deeply sunk, as is also the stem, which latter is short; color, pale yellow, but bright lemon upon the sunny side; suffused with green specks, variously shaded; texture, medium; taste, sub-acid; tree uncommonly thrifty, symmetrical, and bears young and profusely every season. The fruit is good for both table and kitchen. It is fit for the kitchen the beginning of July, and gradually ripens throughout the whole month of August, but if picked before ripening may last until November. This apple, as well for its intrinsic and other qualities, is invaluable as being the first apple fit for the kitchen, and continuing to ripen until we have the Fall Pippin. Mr. G. R. Garretson, of Flushing, has a number of young trees of this apple now growing on his grounds.

Orne's Early.—Another very fine apple of the above name has been shown us which is a superior summer fruit, being juicy and of delicious flavor. It is a Massachusetts apple, and was raised by a gentleman of the name of Lackie. Whatever orchardist obtains a taste of this fruit, will not hesitate a moment in procuring it for cultivation.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Citron Pumpkin, by some called Valparaiso Squash,—it is served up like squash to the table, makes an excellent pie, is very sweet; excellent for milk cows; kept from frost, will preserve all winter; grows from thirty to forty pounds on rich soil.

☞ Green hickory and sugar tree wood, and corn cobs, are best for smoking hams, &c.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Saturday, *Aug.* 17, 1844.

The meeting was well attended, and the exhibition of Summer Fruits the best of the season. Spring-Garden, in particular, was extremely well represented.

FRUITS.

Mr. A. H. Ernst exhibited the following Peaches, viz: New Newington, Admirable, Large Cling, Monstrous Cling, Mammoth, Lemon Freestone, Noblesse, Orange Cling, Oldmixon Freestone, Breevort's Morris, Red Magdalen, Red Late Catharine, Teton de Venus, and Rodman's Cling; the following Apples, viz: Maiden's Blush, Randall Bent, Fall Pippin, Johnnie, and the Haglo Crab, of Coxe; and the following Pears, viz: Colmar of Summer, Seckel, Musk Summer Bon Chrétien, and Summer Beauty. He also exhibited a saucer of ripe Raspberries from the vines of the Everbearing variety, and a specimen of the Portugal Quince.

Mr. T. S. Goodman exhibited a fine large Freestone Peach, name unknown.

Mr. John Frazier exhibited fine specimens of ripe Purple Figs.

Mr. Pullan exhibited Oldmixon Peaches.

Mr. William Askew, of St. Clairsville, exhibited Magnum Bonum Plums.

Mr. J. G. Anthony exhibited fine Seedling Pears.

Mr. George Hill exhibited fine Apples, name unknown.

Mr. James K. Goodwin exhibited Lemon Cling, Yellow Rareripe, Royal George, and Oldmixon Peaches.

Mr. Hastings exhibited Royal Kensington Peach.

Mr. J. D. Saunders exhibited Lemon Cling Peaches.

Mr. Nathan Baker exhibited Scarlet Nectarines.

Mr. John Lea exhibited Red Nectarines.

FLOWERS.

Messrs. Sayers & Heaver, of the Reading Road Nursery, made as usual a very fine display of Flowers. It consisted of twenty varieties of Roses, most of them choice, eleven varieties of Verbenas, two varieties each of Dracocephalums, Lantannas, and Spireas, twelve other garden flowers, and the following Dahlias, viz: Striata Formosissima, Countess of Liverpool, York, and Lancaster, Bowman's Premier, Allman's Exquisite, Quilled Perfection, Lady Van Rensselaer, Yellow Perfection, and Fisherton's Champion.

Mr. John Lea exhibited a number of extremely fine Balsams, and the Lantana-Furcatna.

At the previous meeting the finest Asters that we have ever seen were exhibited by Mr. W. Stockell, plucked from his garden in the western part of the city. They are the German improvement on the China Aster, and are as beautiful as anything in their way can be. They are of large size, very double, finely quilled, and of rich colors. The Aster is a favorite flower with Mr. Stockell, and he succeeds to admiration in its cultivation.

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Saturday, *Aug.* 24, 1844.

There was a good attendance again,—some show of Fruit, and a very brilliant display of Flowers, chiefly by Mr. S. S. Jackson.

FRUITS.

Mr. President Buchanan exhibited the following Peaches, from his garden in the city, viz: Red-cheeked Melecaton, Yellow Admirable, Apricot Peach, and Lemon Freestone; also, a fine sweet Apple from near Columbus, name unknown.

Mr. A. H. Ernst exhibited the Flemish Beauty and Epine D'Ete Pears, ripe Cape Grapes, and a Marrowfat Squash.

[A committee was appointed to test the excellence of this Squash, and will report at the next meeting of the Society. We understand they pronounce it a very delicious vegetable.]

Col. A. S. Waring exhibited Yellow Admirable and Red Cling Peaches, measuring ten inches in circumference.

Dr. Smith exhibited the Frederick of Wirtemberg Pear.

Mr. J. G. Anthony exhibited the Morrisania Peach.

Mr. Daniel Loring exhibited Seedling Apples.

Mr. Thomas Longworth exhibited a Seedling Peach.

Mr. George Hill exhibited a Heath Freestone Peach, ten inches in circumference.

Mr. J. E. Mottier exhibited Seckel and Butter Pears.

Mr. N. Longworth exhibited Evelina, Oldmixon Free, and Seedling Peaches.

FLOWERS.

Mr. S. S. Jackson exhibited thirty-eight beautiful Bouquets, combining thirty-eight varieties of Roses, tastefully arranged, with many varieties of Verbenas and other flowers.

Mr. Jacob Hoffner exhibited a new species of Passion Flower, (viz: Passiflora Loudonii, very beautiful,) and Passion Kermosina.

Mr. George Graham exhibited several varieties of Roses, very fine China Asters, double Sun Flowers, &c.

Mr. Robert Neafe, of Clermont, exhibited a large and splendid Bouquet, consisting of Dahlias, Phloxes, (one new variety,) and other rich flowers.

Messrs. Sayers & Heaver exhibited fifteen varieties of Roses, and eleven of Dahlias, all beautiful.

Mr. Ives exhibited the Minetta Cordifolia.

SATURDAY, *Aug.* 31, 1844.

The following Report of the committee on Mr. Ernst's Marrowfat Squash, agrees with other testimony as to the great excellence of that vegetable:

The committee appointed to report upon the specimen of Marrowfat Squash, exhibited by Mr. A. H. Ernst, have tested the quality of that article in the proper mode, and find it to be superior to anything of its kind in this country: being fine and delicate in its texture, and rich and good flavored in taste. They consider, therefore, that its introduction to our markets, as a common vegetable, would be conferring a favor upon the community.

R. BUCHANAN,
J. P. FOOTE,
SAMUEL E. FOOTE,
C. STETSON,
} *Committee.*

From the Flushing Journal.

Description of Twenty Varieties of Cherries,

Exhibited by WILLIAM R. PRINCE, *in June and July, at the Exhibition Rooms of the Queens County Horticultural Society.*

Golden Guigne—round, long stem, bright golden yellow, tender, honied sweet, very productive.

Large Heart-Shaped Bigarreau, or Gros Cœuret—monstrous, dark shining red, ovate, beautiful, tender, excellent, one of the finest.

Large Red Prool—monstrous, dark glittering red, beautiful, red flesh, very sweet, excellent, unsurpassed.

American Amber—large, pale red, obtuse heart-shape, beautiful, tender, honied sweet, very productive, vigorous growth.

Black Eagle—heart-shape, medium size, black, beautiful, firm, honied sweet, very productive.

Prince's Black Heart—an extra large variety, same flavor and color as the old Black Heart.

Amber Princess—yellow and red mottled, obtuse heart-shaped, monstrous size, tender and delicious, none more splendid, very productive.

Belle de Rocmont—pale yellow and red, heart-shape, very large, firm, beautiful marble shining skin, excellent.

Flesh-Colored Bigarreau—very large, oblong, beautiful shining pale red, half tender, excellent.

Graffion, or Yellow Spanish—very large, red and yellow mottled, obtuse, tender, very sweet, delicious, very productive.

Hertfordshire Black—medium size, shining black, honied sweet, most profuse bearer, much esteemed, ripens next after Black Heart.

Archduke—very large, obtuse heart-shape, beautiful red, very pleasant, acidity similar to Mayduke, but two or three weeks later.

Soissons—similar to above, but ripens ten or fifteen days later.

Ratafia Griotte, or Large Black Morello—very hardy and productive, and well suited for a northern climate, and for making liquor and preserves.

Belle de Choisy—large, round, red, beautiful, tender, excellent.

Large White Bigarreau, often called White Oxheart—very large, solid, very beautiful, pleasant flavor. sells high at market.

Double Natte Morello—large, round, black, tender, pleasant flavor, earliest of its class, much esteemed.

Carnation, or Spanish Griotte—large, round, pale red, often mottled, peculiar flavor, greatly esteemed for preserves.

Prince's Duke—a very large and beautiful new variety of the preceding, very pleasant flavor.

Prince's Pre-Eminent—very large, dark brilliant red, beautiful, sweet, excellent flavor, none more showy.

Peach Trees.

Mr. C. W. Elliott,—Yours is a strange discovery, "that the worm produces the yellows." The worm was in the root of the Peach, in the Garden of Eden, and will continue, till Millerism brings all to a close. The yellows, is a disease of modern date. I got five hundred peach trees from the East, free from the worm, but nine-tenths of them had the yellows, as soon as vegetation put forth. The worm at the root, will more or less affect the tree, and cause the leaves to turn yellow. But the yellows is always known by its throwing out numerous water-sprouts from the limbs. The fruit ripens prematurely, is small, and the tree is certain to die in a year or two. I have known the worm to remain unmolested at the roots of large trees for ten or more years, without destroying it, or doing any apparent injury. It is seldom too late to save a tree affected by the worm. I have never seen one cured of the yellows. It was unknown in this region, till twenty years since. I imported one hundred peach trees from Mr. Prince. One of them, the Lemon Cling, showed the disease the moment vegetation put forth. The Lemon Cling was then unknown here, and I was anxious to preserve it, and did not root it out. The next season, all were attacked with the disease. In two years, I had not a tree on my premises. It spread to my neighbors, and through the country rapidly, and not a peach was to be seen in our market. Our old trees, at the same time, abounded in worms.

Yours, N. LONGWORTH

Horticultural Fair.

This delightful exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, came off on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th of September, at the Washington Hall, on Third street. The rooms were crowded through the day, and the evening entertainment was enlivened with Mr. Tosso's band of music, which gave it additional eclat. On entering the room, the attention was excited by a beautiful display of objects that would satisfy the most fastidious eye, for the sides, the centre, and in fact every nook and corner exhibited an array of flowers, that reflected much credit on the Society, for their manifest wish to gratify the public. At the east end of the room was displayed in yellow flowers on evergreen ground, "Horticultural Society," over which was a "Star," emblematical of the light just beginning to dawn on horticulture in this section of the country. The room being spacious, made these devices appear to greater advantage. Under these symbols was a table, on the centre of which was a large pyramid, combining a profusion of choice flowers. On either side were two figures, the one representing a *Gardener*, reclining on his spade, as if in admiration of the art displayed in such a profusion of nature around him: and on the other, a female representing the *Goddess of Flowers*, surveying the enchanting scene. On the north side, was a fine display of plants by Mr. D. Ross, from the Green-house of Mr. Hoffner; and the south was occupied by Mr. Jackson, with fine plants. At the west end of the room, over the door, was a *Cornucopia*, beautifully enriched with fruit of all descriptions; and on each side of the door were two of the finest Arbor Vitæs we have seen for some time. On the south, we observed many fine flowers from the Nursery of Sayers & Heaver; the other side appeared to be occupied by different contributors. On a table, which was sixty-four feet long, were placed some of the finest fruit and flowers,—some of the apples were enormous in size; four of them were selected and sent to the Horticultural Society in Philadelphia, as a sample of what the "Far West" can produce in the fruit line. On the south side of the room were two tables; although not placed with much taste, one was set off with fine vegetables, and the other with flowers, in the centre of which we noticed Mr. T. Winter's stand of Dahlias, and at the end that of Mr. Sayers'. Had the table been placed so that visiters could have walked round, these persons' flowers would have shown to better advantage; in this respect the arrangement was not in such good taste. In the centre of the room was placed a large *Sago Palm*, raised by R. Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; next to that was a very pretty figure of a *Flower Girl*, with a basket of flowers; the residue of the centre was arrayed with many fine plants, from different Green-houses, leaving a promenade on each side. The ceiling was supported by Corinthian columns, tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the sides of the room, ornamented to correspond, made the scene quite enchanting; and when curiosity was satisfied, the eye could be regaled with viewing the beauty of Cincinnati, which of itself was a treat rarely met with, and any bachelor that could walk the room without feeling a lively sensation of admiration, must be more than mortal, and not fit for the society of social beings. The following is a list of articles sent to be exhibited by different contributors, namely:

N. Longworth, Crape Myrtle, Pomegranate, Mammia Apple, Laurus Lobelis, Lemon, New-Zealand Myrtle, Ficus Elastica, Solanum Arabica, Acacia Nocturnum, Aloysia Citriodora, Pittosporum, Melalence Ericifolia, Salvia Splendens, Opuntia Microdacea, Cactus Truncatus Major, Coffee Arabica, Passiflora Kermosine, Lantana, Cactus Quadrangularis, Cassia Mimosafolia, Pancratian Lily, Verbena Chamberlania, 1 plate White Magnum Bonum Plums, 1 plate Damson Plums, 1 basket White Doyenne Pears.

George Hill, 1 basket Monstrous Pippin Apples, 1 basket cut flowers, 3 dishes Catawba Grapes, 2 dishes Cape and Schuylkill Grapes, 1 Mammoth Pumpkin, 6 ears white field-corn, weight 7½ pounds, 4 ears white flour-corn, 1 White heart Cherry tree, growth from *bud* this spring, 7 feet 9 inches, 1 Mazzard Cherry tree, growth from *pit* this spring, 6 feet 1 inch.

Miss Ruffner, 1 Hibiscus Chinensis.

Mrs. S. R. Strong, 2 Laurels, Citron, Box Myrtle, 4 Crape Myrtles, Pittosporum, a plant name unknown.

William J. Ferris, 1 basket of Bell-flower Apples, 1 basket Golden Russet Apples.

Thomas Winter, 6 pots German Asters, 53 varieties Dahlias, 2 pots Autumnal Crocus, 30 Bouquets, Roses, Asters, etc.

Martin Schnetz, 1 Sago Palm, 1 Ficus Elasticus.

Platt Evans, 1 Bouquet of Flowers.

Walnut Hills Nursery, Charles W. Elliott, a Black Eagle Cherry tree of two seasons' growth, Fairchild's Early Nectarine, growth since spring, 9 feet, a bunch of Tuscarora corn, a bunch of Connecticut corn.

E. J. Hooper, a Mammoth Pumpkin, weight 95 pounds.

John Lea, Amaryllis Belladonna, fruit bearing Pomegranate, Balsamine, Lantana and Mimosa, Cactus Jenkinsonia.

William H. Latham, from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Kenton county, Kentucky, 13 varieties of Apples, viz: Monstrous Pippin, Monstrous Renwick, Rambo, Rhode-Island Greening, Newtown Pippin, Bellflower, Canfield, Golden Russet, Black Pennock, Spit-

zenberg, Pound Pippin, Stone Apple, a seedling, and another seedling; 7 bouquets of Marygolds, 1 Amaranthus.

Mr. Cole, of Marietta, Ohio, 1 bottle Domestic Wine.

Mrs. Samuel Cloon, 1 Lemon tree, 1 Orange tree, 1 Night-blooming Jasmine, 1 Large Yellow Squash, 1 basket of cut Flowers, 1 basket of Bouquets.

John P. Foote, 1 Lemon tree, 1 Pittosporum.

Mrs. R. R. Springer, 1 Erithrina Christigalli, 1 Crape Myrtle.

Henry Ives, 1 basket Ives's Seedling Peach, 1 Menettia Cordifolia, 1 Cereus Multangularis and Truncata, 2 Browelia Ananias, or Pine Apple.

Sayers & Heaver, 2 Cedar trees, 2 Ficus Elasticus, 9 pots German Asters, 8 pots Vincas, or Madagascar Periwinkle, 2 Begonia Tuberosa, 1 Lemon tree, very large, 1 Fuschia Colville, 1 Menettia Cordifolia, 7 varieties of Apples, viz: Chandler, Black Gilliflower, Titus Pippin, Red Spice or Fenouillet Rouge of the French, Baldwin, and a Seedling raised on the farm of Mr. Austin, Kenton county, Kentucky, 32 varieties of Dahlias, 27 Bouquets, a lot of Evergreens and cut Flowers.

Peleg Kidd, of Covington, Kentucky, 4 varieties of Apples, viz: Beliflowers, Geneating Milam, Neal Russet; lot of Evergreens.

Mrs. George Graham, 3 baskets cut Flowers, 8 Bouquets choice Roses, 5 Bouquets of Dahlias, a large stalk of Texas corn, planted 10th of June.

J. W. Johnson, a bunch of large corn.

Mrs. M. French, 1 Butter Pumpkin, 1 basket Duchesse D'Angouleme Pears.

P. Considine, 1 basket Bellflower Apples, 1 basket Apple Quinces, 3 Cabbages.

Jacob Knopp, of Troy, Ohio, 1 basket of Canaan Apples.

Mrs. Judge Burnet, 1 plant name unknown, 1 bunch of Amaranthus.

E. B. Reeder, 15 varieties of Dahlias, 4 varieties of Potatoes, viz: Pinkeyed Neshannock, Black Doe, Shaker Blue, and the Irish potato, the seed direct from Ireland; a quantity of cut Flowers and Evergreens.

David Loring, 1 basket Auvernat Rouge Clair Grape, 5 small Wreaths, White Doyenne and Seckel Pears, Titus Pippin, Malaga, St. Louis, Lenoir, Catawba, Cape, Isabella, and Bland's Grapes.

S. S. L'Hommedieu, 1 basket Apples, 1 basket Quinces.

N. T. Horton, 1 Bouquet of Dahlias, 1 Bouquet of Amaranthus.

William S. Drummond, 2 varieties of Peaches, unknown.

D. K. Cady, 1 basket Catawba Grapes, 1 basket Grapes unknown, 1 basket Grapes from Mrs. Barlow, unknown.

William Oliver, 1 basket Seckel Pears, 1 basket Apple Quinces, 2 varieties Corn, 2 Mammoth Pumpkins, 1 South American Squash, a basket of cut Flowers from Mrs. Oliver.

Isaac C. Ferris, 9 varieties of Apples, viz: Maiden's Blush, Gilliflower, Roxbury Russet, Ohio Favorite, Schoonmacker, Æsopus Spitzenberg, Fallowater, Bellflower, and one unknown; a basket of Red Winter Sweeting Apples, a seedling.

John Myers, 1 Mammoth Squash, weight 116 pounds, 1 basket of Balsam Apples, 2 pots Red Peppers.

J. D. Saunders, 2 baskets Blood Peaches, 1 basket Late Heath Peaches, 1 basket Catawba Grapes, 1 basket Cape Grapes, 1 basket Blue Pearmain Apples, 1 basket Black Gilliflower Apples, 1 basket Winter Orange Pear, 1 basket cut Flowers.

Mrs. W. Yeatman, 1 basket Seedling Peaches, 1 Vegetable Marrow Squash, 1 Valparaiso Squash, 1 Bouquet of Flowers.

Mrs. Eliza Carpenter, 4 varieties of Apples, viz: Pennock, Bellflower, Priestly, and Rhode Island Greening; 1 basket Golden Quinces, 1 basket Yellow Freestone Peaches, seedling, 1 bottle Red Currant Wine, 10 years old.

Dr. Dodge, 1 basket of fine Peaches, name unknown.

Mrs. P. Spinning, a Bouquet of Amaranthus.

William Orange, 4 varieties of Apples, viz: Pound Pippin, Bellflower, Winter Pippin, Rhode-Island Greening; 10 bunches cut Flowers, 1 large Pumpkin.

Miss Emily Ernst, of Spring Garden Nursery, 11 splendid Bouquets, 1 basket cut Flowers, (2 cakes.)

Mr. Stockell, 8 Bouquets German Asters, 1 basket Balsam Pears.

William Huddart, 3 pots German Asters.

E. Brigham, Passiflora Kermosine, 2 Hibiscus Chinensis, Draceana Ferrea, Cereus Senelis, Eutaxia Myrtifolia, Banana, Beaufertia Accussàta, Metrosideros, Coffee Arabica, Yucca Aloefolia, Diosma Alba, Witsenia Corymbosa, Nelucca.

William Resor, Sugar and Mangel Wurtzel Beets.

Miss Noble and Miss Grandin, a beautiful Harp.

Mrs. Ann Moore, of Green township, 3 varieties of Apples, viz: Bellflower, Vandevere, and one unknown.

P. Grandin, 4 varieties of Grapes, 1 basket of White Heath Cling Peach, 1 basket of Peaches, unknown.

Dr. Mosher, 1 basket of Franklin Golden Pippin Apples, 1 basket Fig Tomatoes, 1 box Tomato Fig, 1 bouquet of wild flowers, 1 Helianthus Annuus, 18 inches in diameter.

D. H. Shaeffer, 1 basket Seedling Peaches, 1 basket Figs.

Robert Neil, of Clermont county, Ohio, 1 basket of Sweet Potatoes, 4 large Sugar Beets, 1 Oyster Plant, 1 fine large Bouquet.

Charles Walton, 7 pots German Asters, Madame Desprez, White Tea Rose, Bergere Tea Rose, Begonia Tuberosa, Lobelia, Bouquet of Asters and Dahlias.

G. Tichner, 1 Crooknecked Squash.

Dr. William H. Smith, 9 baskets Isabella, Catawba, and Cape Grapes; 4 baskets White Doyenne and Fall Butter Pears; 1 basket Heath Cling Peach, 10 baskets of Apples, viz: 2 of Bellflowers, 2 Pennock, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Golden Pippin, Canfield, Fall Pippin, and Vandevere, 1 basket cut Flowers, 2 samples Catawba Wine, 17 Bouquets of Flowers from the Miss Smith's.

Robert Rands, 1 basket of a new Grape, a splendid and prolific variety, 1 Bouquet of Dahlias.

James Howarth, Date Palm, Myrtle Orange, Aloe Socotorina, large Orange tree, Cactus of varieties, Yucca Draconis, 6 Menettia Cordifolia, 4 Achymenus Longiflora, 3 Russelia Juncea, 3 Verbena Bicolor, 2 Maurandia Barclayana, Salvia Patens, Salvia Coccinea, Salvia Splendens, Lobelia Ebinus, and a basket of cut Flowers.

A. Sanburn, a beautiful pyramid of Honey, made in 4½ days, weight 19 pounds.

Dr. M. Flagg, 1 basket of White Doyenne Pears, 1 basket of Coe's Golden Drop Plum, the first ever fruited in this place, 1 basket hard-shelled Almonds, 1 basket Heath Cling Peaches, 1 basket Catawba Grapes, 2 bottles of American Hock Wine, vintage of 1839 and 1841, a new variety of German Beet, seed from the society, Sugar Beet, 1 large Pumpkin, 1 Crooknecked Squash, 1 South American Squash, seed from the society, Mountain Sprout and Spanish Melons, 1 large Balm Geranium from Mrs. Flagg, Everbearing Raspberries from Miss Flagg.

Miss Newton, 1 Crape Myrtle, 1 basket of Cape Grapes.

S. S. Jackson, 1 Cactus, 2 Mandarin Oranges, 1 Variegated Orange, 1 Myrtle Orange, 1 Furcroca Gigantea, 1 Ardisia, 2 Passiflora Kermosine, 1 Acacia Armata, 1 Acacia Longifolia, 1 Achymenus Longiflora, 3 Oxalis Bowii, 2 Fuschia Thompsonii, 2 Fuschia Globosa Major, 1 Fuschia Variegata, 1 Fuschia Longiflora, 1 Plumbago Capensis, 2 Calceolaria Augustifolia, 1 Beaufortia Decussata, 1 Achymenus Coccinea, 1 Begonia Tuberosa, 1 Lemon, 1 Nerium Variegatum, 1 Russelia Juncea, 4 Roses in pots, 30 varieties of Tea, China, Bourbon, and Noisette Roses, 30 pots German Asters, a magnificent Star of Roses and Evergreens, 1 Mosaic Star Table, made of Evergreens, inlaid with different colored Verbenas and China Asters, 17 beautiful Bouquets, brought in on Wednesday evening, 14 beautiful Bouquets, brought in on Thursday evening, 1 large basket of cut Roses, a large quantity of cut Flowers and Evergreens.

B. F. Meline, of Butler county, Ohio, 2 baskets Apples, Roxbury Russet and Holland Pippin; 5 baskets Pears, viz: Green Holland, Seckel, White Doyenne, Orange Burgamot, and one name unknown, a bottle of Cider made from the Harrison Crab, October, 1843.

Mrs. Rowland Ellis, 2 baskets of Dahlias, Roses, and other cut Flowers.

A. Randall, a specimen of Cornstalk Sugar, and a basket of Stump Apples.

Major D. Gano, Acacia Vereus, Metrosideros Augustifolia, Melalenca Diosmaefolia, Magnolia, 2 Russelia Juncea, 2 Oxalis Bowii, Victoria Modesta Tea Rose, Lavendula Dentata, Pomegranate, Plumbago Capensis, Gardenia Florida, 2 Fuschia Coccinea, Cereus Flagelliformus, Eugenia Myrtifolia, Ardisia Solanaflora, Vinca Alba, Cerasus Pseudo-Cerasus, Cerasus Lusitanica, Ficus Elasticus, Salvia Fulgens.

David Ross, from the Green-House of Jacob Hoffner, Cemonia Capensis, Olea Fragrans, Acacia Glandulosa, Melalenca Diosmaefolia, Malalenca Ericaoides, Grevillia Robusta, Lantana Mutabilis, Citrus Myrtifolia, Phormium Tenex, Cycus Reoluta, 2 Yucca Aloefolia, Ficus Elasticus, Aloe Americana, flower variegated, Sacharum Officinarum, Sugar Cane, Musa Sapientum or Banana, Musa Daca, Musa Cavendishii, Jatropha Multifilla, 4 Oxalis Bowii, 4 Trevirana Coccinea, 4 Achymenus Longiflora, 2 Cyclamen Persicum, Mimosa Sensitiva, Gymnogramma Argenta Fern, Cheilanthes Tomentosa Fern, Pteris Exaltatum Fern, Scolopendium Fern, Cereus Peruviana, Pelargonium Comptonia, Menettia Cordifolia, Agapanthus Umbellatus, foliage variegated, 4 Begonia Discolor, Ulex Europea Furze, 2 Hydichium Maximum, Tradescantia Discolor, Zingiber Officinale, Brown Wallia Alata, Liatris Tuberosa, (native,) Oxalis Multiflora, Bonaparteá Juncea, Lycopodium Circinatum, Lycopodium Acusum, Osbeckia Canesceus, Fuschia Venus Victrex, Fuschia Rosea Alba, Witsenia Corymbosa, Epiphyllum Akermania, Gloxinia Maculáta, Justicia Longiflora, Fuschia Globosa Minor, 8 pots German Asters, 15 varieties Pansies, 70 varieties Dahlias, 15 varieties German Asters, (cut,) 100 Bouquets, 1 basket cut Flowers.

R. Buchanan, 4 baskets of Peaches, including the Blood and New-York Rareripe, 4 baskets Pears, (Seckel and White Doyenne,) Isabella and Catawba Grapes, a fifteen gallon bowl filled with Pears, Peaches, Apples, and Grapes, 5 specimens of Potatoes, viz: Pinkeye, Neshannock, Irish Greys, Pennsylvania Reds, and Red and Yellow Sweet Potatoes, specimens of White Flint and Gourd Seed Corn, Marrowfat Squash, a new and excellent variety, a large Butter Pumpkin, a new variety of Gourd, also Beets, Carrots, etc., 2 baskets cut Flowers, several Bouquets.

Miss Eliza Lea, a Cornucopia.

Anthony Dunnisberg, 2 Arbor Vitæs.

Mr. Ewing, 1 Pyramid and cut Flowers.

Mrs. Mussey, Cape Grapes.
Mrs. Strong, White Doyenne Pears.

Upon the whole, this Horticultural Fair went off well, and was gratifying to the exhibitors, the members of the society, and to the public. There certainly is no lack of interest in this subject, and it is earnestly hoped that it will continue to increase. Before the exhibition, we had great fears that in consequence of the scarcity of fruit we should not be able to make such a show in the large hall as would be creditable; but everybody contributed something, and now no one regrets that this room was used; our own room is good for all but the annual show. We want holydays, saints' days, or the like,—we want something of this kind, which will bring people together without exciting their partizan feelings, making them love their own party and hate their opponents. Can we not put our annual meeting upon the calender, and make it a festival day? Can we not bring in (we should try to do so,) all the farmers and gardeners we know? We want not only apples and roses, but to give our society effect and usefulness, we should offer premiums for the best samples of potatoes, wheat, &c. Seeing is believing, and to bring in with us those who are interested in these but care little for the others, will influence them. But to make one day a saint's day! Cain was the first horticulturist, and we have somehow a dislike to the name. Saint Cain would not do. We shall have to give up the *holy*, and call it a *holly*-day,—(evergreen and bright.) We trust that in another year we shall be able to make a finer show, to make the occasion a festival, to bring the members of our neighboring societies as exhibitors and friends, to join with us, and to induce our own members to reciprocate with them if they wish it. We invited their presence and assistance, but suppose that the notice was too short. To the ladies, too much thanks cannot be given; they were indefatigable this year and the last, and were disposed to do more than we would give them opportunity for doing. Let us enlarge the borders of our garments next year, and, to be Scriptural, cast out our shoe over Edom.

C. W. E.

Book Notice.

American Fruit Gardener's Companion; by E. Sayres. A Treatise on the Culture of the Dahlia and Cactus; by E. Sayers.

Mr. Sayers has recently come into this part; he has published the Flower Gardener's Companion, which he intends to adapt to this climate. These two works will form a useful series,—they are short and practical, and therefore valuable. Mr. Sayers thinks to offer his services in laying out gardens and grounds, and in this we hope he will meet with all success.

C. W. E.

The Hamilton County Agricultural Exhibition.

We have not space this month to publish the report of this meeting, but shall do so in our next number. We can only say at present, that a good beginning has been made, to carry out, in time, greater results. It is something to be able to state, that there is a spirit of improvement beginning to show itself about us here; and that it will lead to general benefit, we most sincerely hope and believe. Let us all do our duty on a broad and liberal principle of good, and if we persevere, we shall each of us come in (as we should,) for a share of the advantages. No discouraging appearances, or a slow progress, should make us falter in our onward movement in a great undertaking. What we say then, is "God speed the plough," which will include all agricultural improvement of every description.

E. J. H.

Agricultural Survey of Hamilton County.

Messrs. Charles Whittlesey and A. Randall, are just on the point of visiting the farmers of this county to make general analyses of the soil, to take statistics of the crops, their yield, and their profits, with the fruits, grass, stock, &c. Comparisons will be made of all the different modes of culture with each other by their results. Stock, implements, and all the kinds of fruits and vegetables, will be drawn and described, with all other matters interesting and valuable to the farmer and gardener. The report will be published in about two months, for *one dollar*. We trust that all the friends of agriculture will assist in forwarding this undertaking, and likewise subscribe to the report, and influence their neighbors to do the same. H. Huxley & Co., No. 13 East Fifth street, and Ely & Campbell, 23 Lower Market street, will receive subscriptions to the report.

E. J. H.

New Plums.

W. R. Prince has two Seedling Plums, which fruited this season for the first time. One is of small size, but of exquisite flavor, and has received the name of Prince's Primordin. The other is of the usual Damson size, and is a capital fruit to eat out of hand. Both trees bear profusely. While other plums in the immediate neighborhood of the trees mentioned have received the visits of the curculio with its accustomed devastation, the seedlings were untouched by that pernicious insect. If they uniformly escape those insects, these varieties of the plum will be worth the attention of amateurs and cultivators.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Flower Garden for October.

This is one of the busiest months in the year, with regard to planting various shrubs, &c., appertaining to the Flower Garden. If your beds and borders were not prepared for the reception of bulbs last month, let it be done without delay; and the last of the month plant Tulips, Hyacinths, Crown Imperials, Polyanthus Narcissus, Crocuses, and all other bulbs intended to be planted in the open ground. Remove all decayed flower-stems and plants that have matured seeds and disfigure your garden, and endeavor to make every part neat and clean. Also prepare your garden for the reception of biennial and perennial flowering plants. Divide your perennial sun-flowers, and remove them to another spot, if you wish them to remain double; this plant is a native of this country, and if not attended to, will dwindle into its original state. Divide Double Feverfew, Scarlet Lychnis, Pansies, Sweet Williams, and such other fibrous-rooted plants that will withstand the rigor of winter. Still continue to transplant Canterbury Belle, Foxglove, and Rose Champion—also, Brompton Stock and Wallflower; the two last named plants will require protection. All biennial and perennial plants flower better if protected. The last of this month will be a good time to trim hardy Roses, and remove such as you desire. Chinese Chrysanthemums will require marked attention, and be guarded from the frost, or the flower-buds will be injured. Arbor Vitæs, Cedars, and such like ornamental shrubs, may be removed with safety. Carnations, Pinks, and Picotees, that are choice, should be removed into their winter quarters. Prepare labels to mark your Dahlias when you take them up, which ought to be done in one or two weeks after the foliage is destroyed by the frost. Should the weather set in warm after the foliage is destroyed, if not taken up will take the second growth, a circumstance that should be guarded against, being detrimental to them in the spring. So soon as the foliage is black with the frost, cut the stalk about three inches above the ground, and throw the stalk over the root as a protection against a future frost, which may happen before you can take them up, and when up, put them in a room to dry for about two weeks, then pack them in a barrel with some hay, where the frost will not injure them. Take up Gladiolus, Amarylla, Tuberose, Tigridia, Pavonea, Conchiflora, and all tender bulbs; dry and pack them in sand or paper bags until spring.

THE PARLOR.

Camillias should have their leaves washed clean and brought into the house. Tender Roses, planted in the open ground, should be potted without delay, as well as Verbenas, that were layered. Hyacinths, and other bulbs intended to flower in glasses, and potted for early flowers, should be attended to. Canterbury Bell and Foxglove may be potted for early flowering. Orange, Lemon, Geranium, and all tender plants should be removed into the house on the least appearance of frost. Heleotrope, planted in the garden, should be potted. Repot Polyanthus and Primrose. Hydrangeas may be placed in the celler for the winter; also Fuschias. There are many Roses, hitherto considered tender, that may be left in the ground, but will require a protection of straw; thus preserved through the winter, will flower more profusely the coming summer. Three years since, I imported the Fellemberg (Noisette) Rose, which was represented as tender; it has been exposed for two winters in the open ground, and last winter without any protection; this summer it has been one mass of flowers. Mr. Jackson left many of his out last winter, and protected them with straw, which proved advantageous. Ladies should bear this in mind, as much labor will be saved, and more flowers produced in the summer.

T. WINTER.

Coal Tar as a Paint.

This article, which is abundant and cheap, has long been used successfully as an economical paint, particularly for iron. A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says:

"I think it would be well to call the attention of farmers to the use of coal tar as a paint. The tar produced in coal-gas-works is used extensively in England for painting fences, out-buildings, &c., and is being introduced in this country also. It never alters by exposure to the weather, and one or two good coats will last many years. It is the cheapest and best black paint that can be used. Our buildings are painted with it; all our apparatus also; and even the wrought-iron pipe we place in the ground is coated with it. I think if its advantages were fully known, it would be generally used throughout the United States. The Government soak the bricks used in building the fort at Throg's Neck in this tar, which renders them impervious to water; and posts painted with it are protected from rot, when in the ground, as effectually as if they had been charred."

Correction.

In the notice of the Cincinnati Nurseries, Mr. Jackson is mentioned as having peach trees for sale. He says he has also apples, apricots, plums, &c., and is not only a florist, but a nurseryman.

Hyacinth.